

§ 558.582

must not be used for food; for use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[41 FR 11005, Mar. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7400, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987]

§ 558.582 Sulfamerazine.

(a) *Approvals*. Type A medicated articles: 99 percent to 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances*. See § 556.660 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*. It is used in fish feed for rainbow trout, brook trout, and brown trout as follows:

(1) *Amount*. 10 grams of sulfamerazine per 100 pounds of fish per day.

(2) *Indications for use*. Control of furunculosis.

(3) *Limitations*. Treat for not more than 14 days; do not treat within 3 weeks of marketing or stocking in stream open to fishing.

[41 FR 11005, Mar. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7400, Mar. 3, 1986; 61 FR 18082, Apr. 24, 1996; 63 FR 27846, May 21, 1998; 66 FR 46707, Sept. 7, 2001]

§ 558.586 Sulfaquinoxaline.

(a) *Approvals*. Type A medicated articles: 40 percent to 050749 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) *NAS/NRC status*. The conditions of use specified in this section have been reviewed by NAS/NRC and are found effective. Applications for these uses need not include effectiveness data as specified by § 514.111 of this chapter, but may require bioequivalency information. Applications must be accompanied by a written commitment to undertake the human safety studies required by FDA.

(e) *Special considerations*. (1) For control of outbreaks of disease, medication should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis is determined. Medicated chickens, turkeys, and rabbits must actually consume enough medicated feed which provides a recommended dose of approximately 3.5 to 60 milligrams per pound per day in chickens, 2.5 to 100 milligrams per pound per day in turkeys, and 2.8 to 68 milligrams per pound per day in rabbits depending upon age and class of animal, ambient temperature, and other factors. Consult a veterinarian or poultry pathologist for diagnosis.

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(2) [Reserved]

(f) *Conditions of use*. It is used as follows:

(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Amount*. 0.015 percent.

(a) *Indications for use*. As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* under average conditions of exposure.

(b) *Limitations*. Feed continuously from the time birds are placed on litter and continue past the age when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard. If death losses exceed 0.5 percent in a 2-day period, obtain a laboratory diagnosis. If coccidiosis is the cause, use the sulfaquinoxaline levels recommended for control of outbreaks, returning to the original dosage schedule after the outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(ii) *Amount*. 0.0175 percent.

(a) *Indications for use*. As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* where excessive exposure to coccidia is increased due to overcrowding or other management factors.

(b) *Limitations*. Feed continuously from the time birds are placed on litter and continue past the age when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard. If death losses exceed 0.5 percent in a 2-day period, obtain a laboratory diagnosis. If coccidiosis is the cause, use the sulfaquinoxaline levels recommended for control of outbreaks, returning to the original dosage schedule after the outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(iii) *Amount*. 0.1 to 0.05 percent.